

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR.	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN.....	"BORNEO"..... Capt. F. Sembill	THURSDAY, 16th Sept., 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.....	"LUTZOW"..... Capt. C. Dowers	About WEDNESDAY, 22nd Sept.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN.....	"DERFLINGER"..... Capt. E. Zacharias	SATURDAY, 25th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE.....	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"..... Capt. D. Leuz	FRIDAY, 8th Oct., Daylight.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE.....	"COLENT"..... Capt. H. Raegener	About SATURDAY, 16th Oct.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR.	STEAMERS.	CAPTAINS.	TO SAIL ON.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	OCEANIAN.....	Sellier.....	15th Sept., P.M.
MARSHILLES, VIA PORTS.....	AUSTRALIEN.....	Riquier.....	14th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	SYDNEY.....	X.....	27th Sept., P.M.
MARSHILLES, VIA PORTS.....	POLYNESIE.....	Broc.....	28th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carry on the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

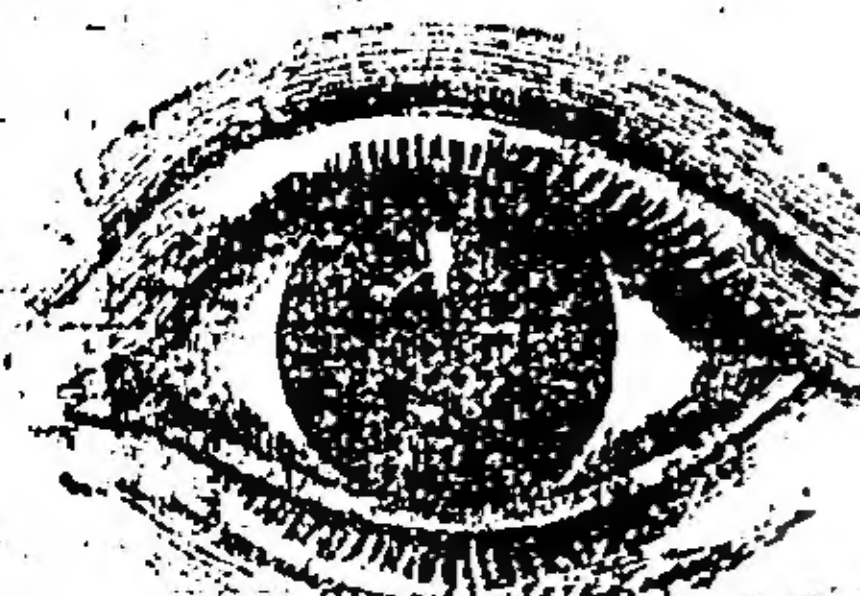
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

10, Ramlack Street

100, Nanjing Road.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....375 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks.....28 "	Water on Blocks... 26 "	Water on Blocks.....22.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 576, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godown.
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.
No. 9, PEDDER'S HILL, a Commodious Five-roomed Dwelling House with Servants' Quarter, next to the Masonic Club.Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.).

One FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, "The Neuk" No. 84, Mount Gough, Peak, Garden and Tennis.

Furnished—Possession from 1st October next.

Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 2 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD. A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, SEITE BUILDINGS, and No. 108, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 12, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

WESTERN EDUCATION FOR ORIENTAL PEOPLES.

CEYLON GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is an extract from the speech made by H.E. Sir Hugh Clifford, Acting Governor of Ceylon, at the prize distribution at the Royal College, on Thursday, the 5th instant.

The question which I would ask you all to consider is what after all is the real meaning of this work of education, of this work of the introduction of Occidental education into an Oriental colony upon which we are engaged.

I take it that we are all agreed that the primary object of education is the formation of character, and we all equally would admit, I make no doubt, that racial character is the result of the average character of the individuals that compose that race.

And now I want to talk to you a little about race. You hear a great deal about race animosity, race hatred, race jealousy and all the rest of it. I ask you all to put these phrases out of your minds and to thrust them where they belong—into the limbo of irrelevancies.

I want all of you to think what race is. A race must be supposed to have, just as an individual body has something in the nature of an individual character, and that character, if we like to trace it into any race in the world, is, you will find, mainly shaped and moulded into form by three influences.

The first of these is what we call environment, the climatic or physical conditions of life, that render a race that is brought into being in one part of the world distinct from any other, by reason of certain qualities that are necessitated in order to insure its continued existence, qualities which in another part of the world may be entirely absent.

Environment also had an enormous effect upon the formation of racial character. Next comes historical circumstance, which may be due to the working of outside forces, which may be due to qualities inherent in the race itself, or which may be due to the particular religious revelation which it has accepted, but which, in the case of every race differs and is peculiar to that particular race.

These two influences you have—environment and historical circumstance—and thirdly you have the influence which we call heredity, that is to say, an influence passing on from individual to individual atom, as each atom replaces another in the history of the race, an influence which has contributed to the accumulated racial character, traditions, ideas, hopes, and the circumstances which have made the environment and the history of any particular race combine to produce the results which, transmitted by heredity, fashion what we understand as the character of a race which makes the race what we know it to-day.

A GIGANTIC EXPERIMENT. I think you will follow from what I have said that any process of change in a race must necessarily be brought about and effected entirely through a change in the individual atoms that compose it, and rightly or wrongly a large number of people belonging to Asiatic races have decided that they will subject themselves or their children to the formative processes which are to be obtained by education and training of a purely Occidental type.

We must all recognise, I think, that we are to-day in a day of small beginnings, that this is only one first step towards a great experiment which is being tried in Asia, advisedly tried, and tried with due consideration and judgment by the various Oriental races who have determined to give their children Occidental education.

I want that to be recognised as being what it is to some extent a gigantic experiment, because it is in a stage which can be described as an experimental stage. And I think it should also be recognised, that an experiment of that magnitude and of that moment and of that importance cannot possibly be made without its being attended by certain risks.

Dr. Coomaraswamy, in that monumental work which he recently published on the subject of Medieval Sinhalese Art, has stated it as his opinion that on the debit side—which he is rather fond of filling in to the discredit of my country is to be placed the fact that the natives of Ceylon are being subjected to an entirely false and unnatural system of education.

I am quoting his own words "the result of which has been to make the 'educated' a stranger in his own land. Now it seems to me, no matter how highly we value, and we do value, the advantages that are to be obtained by an education in the higher schools of the Colony, schools like the Royal College, and the Universities that are open to the most successful scholars, we must realise that no academic distinctions, that no achievements in the region of law or medicine or science are ever going to compensate anybody, who is a native of Ceylon, who has in his heart a proper love for the Colony which gave him birth for being in any sense "a stranger in his own land."

AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION. What I want to say—and all this leads to it—is that although it is far from me to belittle in any way the education of a purely Occidental type which is being given in these institutions, I would strongly urge upon parents of all boys who are themselves natives of Ceylon to insist upon their children being thoroughly grounded in their own language, they should be taught to understand their own great history not merely the names and the dates and incidents, but the philosophy of all the events, of all the happenings of those many hundreds of years of their history during which their race has been in process of formation—that they should learn to glory in the high achievements of their race, that they should learn to be proud of its traditions, proud of its history and its verities as becomes those who are born in the country, and that they should know above all, the people of the country—not the educated people who have received an education such as their own, because that acquaintance is easy to make—but to learn to know the people and thoroughly to understand the natives of the country, so that they may be able to speak for those natives—the uneducated natives—with the voice of authority, which must be recognised as of immense value.

It seems to me that this is a very important point in the

real broad education of the rising generation in our Colony to-day and very humbly I would commend it to parents as something worth thinking about. Colleges, such as this, will, I am convinced, do all they can to fulfil their objects and to give to the children of all classes of the Colony the best education according to the best Occidental ideas that we are capable of affording. But nobody can give to any son of a native of this Colony an education, in his own country, in his own language, and above all that an understanding of his own people except the parents who bore him. They must take care that he shall not forget in the flood of other learning, this most important learning of all, a thorough knowledge of his own country, its people, its history and its language. I say again with St. Paul that if a man of this Colony speak with the voice of men and angels and hath not love for his Colony he has become as a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, and he fails to play his part in the great development of the race which it is the duty of every individual atom to play.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT
GRACA & CO.,
27, Des Vœux Road.

VIEW Post Cards and Asiatic Postage Stamps.

Novels. Books for parlour and household use.

"The Doctor at Home"—1909 edition.

Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

Toy Books for Children.

Mailla Cigars and Cigarettes.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.

Large Assortment of Albums for Stamps and Post Cards.

Postage Stamps Catalogues by Lincol, Seal, Stanley Gibbons, Scott and Tallant.

Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.

Moveable Leaf Albums, Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauges.

Water Mark Detectors.

Massey's Commercial Map and Directory.

Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

REGRET

You will NEVER if you
VISITMOHIDEEN &
THAHAin
D'AGUILAR STREET,
the
NEW JEWELLERS
AND DEALERSin
CEYLON PRECIOUS
STONES
of every description, and
other GEMS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge.

On copies sent by post an additional \$1.20 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, two cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CLARE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Duff and Collars revolved on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PATCHES, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

14, Clarendon Road, April, 1908.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vœux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

Intimation.

Powell's

ARE NOW
SHOWINGUNIQUE
COLLECTIONOF
THE LATEST
AND MOST

ARTISTIC

CRETONNES

PRODUCED
THIS YEAR
SUITABLE FORCURTAINS,
LOOSE

COVERS,

BED

AND

WINDOW

DRAPERIES,
CUSHIONS,

AND A HOST OF

OTHER PURPOSES

POWELL'S

SHOW ROOMS.

FIRST FLOOR

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1900.

Intimation.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910 and 1911, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerning the same in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1900, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent, duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderer to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1900, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

The Farms, above referred to, are—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows:

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912: a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security of any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm, for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tahil \$ 2.40
" 500 packet 00.30
" 400 " 00.15
" 300 " 00.12
" 200 " 00.09
" 100 " 00.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above.

(i) The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirit.

(j) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandu prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirit for sale.

(k) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government at security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(l) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to root certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(m) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:—

SCHEDULE A.
The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.
The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.
The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.
The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1900.

Public Companies.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, No. 5, Connaught Road, Victoria, TO-MORROW, 11th September, 1900, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving Statements of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 11 months ending 31st July, 1900, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th, and SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1900.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1900.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, on SATURDAY, the 25th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1900.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Thirty-five cents per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1900, will be payable on the 25th September, 1900, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th September, 1900, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1900.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW, the 11th September, 1900, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Lee House Street,

A QUANTITY OF GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY, Comprising:—

GOLD BROOCHES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD BRACELET SET with 50 DIAMONDS, MARQUISE RING, GOLD-BENSON'S WATCH, DIAMOND and PEARL BROOCH, &c., &c.

ALSO TYPEWRITERS, SEX TANTS, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, BAROMETER, GLOCK by Gaupp, and KODAK.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1900.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th of September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 19th of September, 1900, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARCO, Ex S.S. Barbigo from Catania via Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELOCHERS & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CEYLON," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1900.

ANNUAL REPORT ON WEI-HAI-WEI.

Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Commissioner, has sent home his report on the Territory of Wei-hai-wei for the year 1900. In the course of it he remarks:—

The revenue collected during the year amounted to \$83,177, as compared with \$80,331 during the previous year. There are no capitalists resident in this Territory and wealthy merchants at Shanghai are not inclined under existing conditions to invest their capital here. This is illustrated by the attitude of the Shanghai public in regard to the question of starting a fruit-growing company here. The results of the fruit-growing experiment have proved conclusively that fruit could be successfully and profitably produced in this Territory, and certain persons were very anxious to form a company, buy or rent ground, and start business, but owing to the uncertainty of tenure it was found impossible to raise the small capital required. It cannot, however, be said that trade is either stagnant or diminishing, though owing to the place being a free port it is not possible to give accurate returns of imports and exports, as there are no Customs returns.

A general report on the growing of fruit, trees, shrubs, flowers, and vegetables at Wei-hai-wei from 1905 to 1909 has been prepared by Mr. Gibbons, horticulturalist, specially appointed to superintend the growing of fruit in this Territory. Mr. Gibbons states that "the result of four years' experiment has been to demonstrate very clearly that the culture of fruit can be engaged in as a commercial proposition," and that "the experiment has proved to my satisfaction that fruit culture at Wei-hai-wei would be a safe investment."

In order to encourage the Chinese to undertake fruit culture and tree planting a small pamphlet prepared by Mr. Gibbons has been translated into simple Chinese and widely distributed in the Territory. The pamphlet gives general elementary instructions, as pruning, manuring, propagating, &c., and should prove of benefit to Chinese.

Both of the Magistrate's Courts have been fully occupied with the litigation which is so marked a feature of Chinese village life in Wei-hai-wei. The Magistrates endeavour, as far as possible, to decide the civil cases which arise in accordance with Chinese law and customs, and the fact that the villagers seek the assistance of the courts more and more every year shows that these efforts are appreciated. The system of having duly authorized petition writers has been abolished at the suggestion of the district officer because it was found that these petition writers grossly abused their positions, charged extortionate fees, and stirred up litigation on their own account. Every possible phase of Chinese life is revealed in the cases which come to court, and without a sympathetic understanding of the people, and a knowledge of their language and customs, it would be impossible to administer justice in a manner that would give satisfaction to those who seek redress. Evidence is apt to be extremely conflicting, and the puzzles and conundrums which the natives desire the magistrates to solve are frequently very bewildering. Documents are produced often hundreds of years old in proof of rights of ownership or cultivation, division of family property, &c., and many cases are fought out generation after generation.

Constitutional reform is being introduced in the Province of Shantung. Representatives of the Chinese Government, at the request of that Government, were allowed to come to this Territory to prepare a register of such electors as are entitled to become, or to vote for, members of the Provincial Assembly to be held at Chinan, the capital of Shantung. The register has been completed, and the first election of members of the Provincial Assembly is now taking place.

The general condition of the affairs of this Territory during the past year may be considered as satisfactory as circumstances permit. Whilst trade has not increased appreciably, the general standard of living among the Chinese population appears to be steadily improving. They have been good, the people appear to be contented, and there has been but little crime. The number of visitors during the summer months was the largest on record, and there is every indication that it will continue to increase.

Intimation.

OSMAN & GASUM,
1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.
Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1900.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing Officers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1900.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy "Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years Old 5.50

QUINQUINA? QUINQUINA? DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,
Sole Agent.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph Office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1900.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
4.45 p.m. and 9.15 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
HONGKONG 10th April, 1900.

YUEN HING,
No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATOW KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

DEALERS in all kinds of hand-made DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER WARE, &c., all of the best quality.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1900.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at No. 19, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Office, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(84.) A. S. WATSON & Co.
25th May, 1901.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1900.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM. Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL. Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE
AND
REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1900.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Government dredger *St. George* has proceeded to dock at Quarry Bay.

WE are requested to state that by Government Notification dated July 23rd, 1900, it has been decided that fees, in all Government Schools, beginning with September next, are to be paid in Bank Notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, or in British or clean Mexican dollars, together with one 50-cent piece, if the amount payable includes half a dollar.

THE directors of the Peking Syndicate announce that an arrangement recently made by the British Minister in Peking, whereby the Syndicate undertook not to sell coal in less quantities than 100 tons at the pit's mouth, has now been formally accepted by the Chinese Government, and an Imperial decree has been issued ordering the Governor of Honan to strictly instruct the officials to cancel the existing prohibition. The output and sales of coal up to June 31, 1900, are as follows:—December quarter, output 12,648 tons, sales 4,989 tons, boiler consumption 5,780 tons; March quarter, output 29,381 tons, sales 7,374 tons, boiler consumption 5,477 tons; June quarter, output 57,568 tons, sales 65,000 tons, boiler consumption 4,992 tons.

THE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

ARRIVAL AT CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th September.
At 6 a.m. this morning the two Naval Commissioners, Prince Shun Pui-lap and Admiral Sah Chen-ping, and suite arrived at Whampoa where they were met by H. E. Viceroy Yuan. The three Tartar Generals, the Provincial Treasurer, Educational Commissioner, Provincial Judge and other officials. The Commissioners shortly afterwards landed at Whampoa and visited the Naval College there. After a brief stay they boarded the shallow draft cruiser *Xiangta* and were escorted to Canton by the local officials. The party landed at the Government Tien Tze Wharf at 2 p.m. The gunboats and cruisers in harbour dressed ship in honour of the distinguished officials. The Commissioners have now taken up their temporary quarters in Admiral Li Chun's official residence in Tak Sun Street and will probably stay there for one or two days.

PREPARATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT.
The Canton gentry have completed arrangements to welcome the Commissioners at the Hui Lee Shu Yuen.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Colonel Darling, R.N., Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. P. N. B. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Bodeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. O. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 14).

LIQUOR LICENCES.

The resolution under section 5 of the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, was postponed.

SMITTING NUISANCE.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates and Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1909.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The motion was agreed to.

The Bill was then considered in Committee, read a third time and passed.

TYPHOON REFUGE.

The second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorise the Construction and Maintenance of a Harbour of Refuge upon and over certain portions of the Sea Bed and Fore-shore situated upon the Harbour frontage at Tai Kok Tsui, Mong Kok Tsui, and Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, in this Colony, was postponed.

TRAMWAY.

The Council agreed to postpone the second reading of the following Bills:—

Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902.

LIQUOR LICENCES.

Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Licences Ordinance, 1898, and Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, and to repeal the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE.

The Attorney General moved that Council resolve itself into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1895.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

On Council resuming, the Bill was reported without amendments.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

PROTESTANT CEMETERY.

The Committee stage of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to set apart certain Crown Land to be used as a burial ground for persons professing the Christian Religion, other than members of the Roman Catholic Church, was not proceeded with.

CHANGE OF DUTIES.

The Attorney General moved that Council resolve itself into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to relieve the Governor-in-Council of certain ministerial duties.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed.

The Bill having been considered in Committee, Council resumed, when the Bill was reported with amendments.

The Attorney General moved and the Colonial Secretary seconded the third reading of the Bill.

Agreed.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned until Thursday next, the 16th inst.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

DEPARTURE DEFERRED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th September.

H. E. Cheung Yam-tung, Minister-designate to Washington, has postponed his departure for America until the beginning of November.

Some other officials will be appointed to accompany the students to the United States.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

APPLICATION FOR RETIREMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th September.

Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung has applied for leave to retire. He has recommended Hsu Hsi-chang for appointment in his place.

His request has not been acceded to.

CHIENTAO.

JAPANESE CONSULATE PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 9th September.

The Japanese Minister insists upon the establishment of a Consulate at Chientao, and that the Korean territory be placed under Japanese jurisdiction.

In view of the importance of the subject, the Waipuu has not yet made any reply.

Chinese Royalty in Hongkong.

RETURN OF PRINCE SHUN.

ENTERTAINED AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Once again the harbour this morning was alive with bunting displayed aboard a number of warships in port, of which the Imperial yellow dragon flag predominated. After a very brief stay at Canton the Chinese Naval Commissioners left last night for Hongkong, arriving here early to-day. The cruiser *Hof Shiao* on which Prince Shun Pui-lap and Admiral Sah Chen-ping journeyed to Canton was conveyed by a mosquito fleet of white-hulled gunboats and a training ship, Admiral Li Chun commanding the South China squadron, flying his flag from the *Po Pih*. Owing to the brevity of his stay on Wednesday, the Naval Commissioners had to forego the pleasure of being entertained at Government House, the ceremony being reserved for the return visit. It was rumoured this morning that H. E. Yuan Shu-hsun, Viceroy of Canton, had accompanied the Prince to Hongkong, but on inquiry it was learnt that the report was incorrect.

Shortly after noon, a guard of honour comprising of a company from The Buffs was drawn up at Blake Pier in anticipation of the official landing which was arranged for 12.30 p.m. The approaches to the Pier and the verandahs of all the offices on the waterfront held thousands of spectators eager to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitors. When the *Kowloon* of the Chinese Customs service approached Blake Pier at 12.30, it was seen that the Prince had not left the flagship, the Commissioner bringing the information that His Imperial Highness would not land before one o'clock. And so the crowd waited. The Customs launch returned to the *Hai-chi* and when she cast off again from the cruiser it was seen that she carried the Dragon flag at the fore. Capt. Baird, commanding the guard of honour, had his men standing at attention while Lieut. Crookenden was guarding the colours. Within the next few minutes the *Kowloon* drew alongside Blake Pier. Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C., to the Governor received the Prince at the landing. As soon as His Highness set foot on the Pier steps the regimental band struck a few bars of the Chinese national anthem and simultaneously a royal salute was fired from the shore-battery at Kowloon. After inspecting the guard, the Chinese visitors were escorted in chairs to Government House. Excellent order was maintained along the route by a force of Police under Chief Inspector Baker.

Those invited to the luncheon included His Excellency Kao, Zhi Chien, Captain Wu, Kwong Tsung, Commodore Lyop, Lieut. Blanchflower, His Excellency Colonel Darling, Captain Stewart, Hon. Mr. P. N. B. Jones, Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Captain F. J. Bodeley, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. D. R. Law, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Ng Li Hing, Mr. Justice Gompertz, and Tsoai Wan.

After luncheon His Excellency proposed the toast of "the King" which was loyally received.

Subsequently His Excellency proposed the toast of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China.

Sir Frederick Lugard said:—We have to-day the pleasure and privilege of welcoming His Royal Highness, who, as President of the Board of Admiralty, in which large office he succeeds his illustrious father Prince Chun, is visiting the seaboard of China and is about to proceed to Europe to study naval matters. In the past he has been the person who has ever been ready to assist China in training her naval officers, and we have with us to-day, in the person of Admiral Sah, a very distinguished naval officer who began his naval education in Great Britain. I am glad that the first foreign community to welcome His Royal Highness in his tour is a British Colony, and we can all assure him of a most cordial welcome and of assistance in his projects when he visits England. I propose to you the health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China and I ask you to couple with it the name of His Royal Highness and to wish him success and a pleasant voyage.

His Imperial Highness replied in felicitous terms; his speech was interpreted by Tsoai Wan.

COLLAPSE OF FACTORY AT CANTON.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th September.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night, during a violent squall which visited this city, the Canton Aerated Water Company's factory situated on the bund in close proximity to the Canton Hospital, which was in course of construction, was blown down. As the walls collapsed without the least warning a number of workmen who were sleeping there at the time were buried under the debris. Others fortunately effected their escape. In answer to the alarm raised, men from various charitable institutions hastened to the scene to render assistance. In spite of being handicapped by the darkness prevailing at the time, the people spared no pains to extricate the unfortunate victims of the accident, regardless of the hard labour involved upon them. Six men were extricated from the ruins, of whom four were dead and the other two seriously injured. It was nearly one o'clock when the men abandoned their work and proceeded to their homes. It is reported that at the time of the sad occurrence, thirteen persons were sleeping in the shed attached to the factory, so it is surmised that the list of casualties is not complete. A number of coolies were engaged today in the work of recovering the dead bodies.

Liquor Import Duty.

TEXT OF BILL.

DISCUSSION BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, the Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the collection of a Revenue of Excise upon Intoxicating Liquors.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

His Excellency the Governor said that in a sense the Bill before the Council overlapped, and, to some extent, superseded, the two items which had been postponed. The system of raising revenue by the imposition of an import duty had received the most minute consideration of the Government. His Excellency was aware of, and was fully alive to, the fact that the proposal before the Council would raise a monopoly in favour of certain dealers who would raise the price of liquors to any extent without any good accruing to the revenue and would at the same time inflict a hardship on smaller dealers. At a former meeting of Council, His Excellency had proposed that certain establishments should be taxed for selling liquor and had included clubs in the proposal. His Excellency outlined the difficulties which beset the Government's path and said that, after very mature consideration, it was proposed to adopt the present method. Proceeding, His Excellency pointed out that the proximity of Macao and the mainland of China increased the liability of smuggling. Liquor, once smuggled into the Colony, could not be detected like opium of the Opium Farmer. The question was noted in the local Press, which had the effect of focussing public attention on the best methods to be adopted. The unofficial members of Council had consulted their constituents, as a result of which they held a meeting, which resulted in a number of resolutions being passed. It struck His Excellency as being extraordinary that the unofficials should have failed to pass a unanimous resolution and who had further taken the somewhat unusual course of sending a copy of the resolutions to the Press. His Excellency said that assuming that an import duty on liquor was imposed, there were several methods in which this could be done. First of all, there was the contract method, which, however, had drawbacks, which His Excellency detailed at length. The profits of the contractor, His Excellency declared, would form an extra burden on the community. No doubt, there was prejudice against the system. The second method of collecting import duties would be to prohibit smuggling. Detection would be easy and the risk attaching to a contravention of the law would be so great that it would not be likely that any respectable citizen would run the risk. Continuing, His Excellency said that reasonable time would be given for the exhaustion of existing stocks—say six months. After that period, all liquor would be liable to payment. Lastly, there was the system to which Government proposed to give a trial. His Excellency was of opinion that the simplest way to consider the Bill was to examine briefly the contents of the Bill. The Bill was based on the Liquor Ordinances of the Straits Settlements. The duty imposed on Chinese liquor was not identical with that obtaining in the Straits Settlements. The duty was considered acceptable and fair by the Chinese. His Excellency referred to the system of private bonded warehouses, which, His Excellency said, would obviate the storage of liquor in public godowns, and therefore prevent smuggling. It was inevitable that the introduction of any Bill in any country in which any duty was imposed should be passed with expedition in order to avoid importations in anticipation. His Excellency hoped that Government would get the assistance of unofficial members and that they would be able to pass the Bill at the next meeting. The Bill was only provisional. The schedule which was the subject of a resolution on the 13th. August would only take a different form. The Bill as it stood at present gave large powers to the Governor-in-Council. In the circumstances in which they were placed, it was necessary to take the most practical and useful course. It was unlikely that any respectable European would have their baggage interfered with, but without that safeguard, any coolie could bring liquor into the Colony and defy the machinery provided by law. As regarded *samsu*, it was obvious that a duty could not be imposed on one class of liquor to the exclusion of others. His Excellency hoped that the right to search provided by the Bill would in practice remain a dead letter. No one was more jealous of Hongkong's position as a free port than His Excellency (Applause). As liquor was a bulky article, smuggling could only be worth while in large quantities, while the profit on a case of morphia was in itself large. His Excellency had already been informed that the Chinese community consumed as much, if not more, foreign liquor as other sections of the community. In conclusion, His Excellency said he looked confidently to the unofficial members to assist the Government to pass the Bill at an early date (Applause).

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt said that the Bill was prepared somewhat hurriedly. No member had seen a copy before last night. There was much to commend it, but His Excellency was somewhat too optimistic. The Bill appeared to be highly contentious. Before it could be passed extensive modifications would have to be asked for. He recognised the necessity of increasing the revenue—and that at an early date—but a Bill could not possibly be rushed through. The Bill was to be considered not only by the Legislative Council but by the public at large. The speaker said that the Bill would have to be modified to meet the views of the community. The Government could safely rely on the hearty co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce. The Bill, however, did not meet with the views of a considerable section of the community.

Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart said:—Your Excellency, it is true, as the Hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce has just said that I had intended with your permission briefly to address the Council even at this early stage, with a view to acceleration of the passage of the Bill through the second reading.

My idea in so doing is to indicate to the Government where their proposals are likely to excite opposition. Originally opposition to putting on an import duty arose out of fear that this could not be done without creating the whole paraphernalia of a custom house. That fear I formerly shared. The idea seemed to be incompatible with the preservation of Hongkong as a free trade port. No one believes more firmly than I do in the absolute necessity for maintaining that. At an interview granted to the unofficial members at Government House to which your Excellency has referred I spoke strongly against examining the luggage of European passengers by ocean steamers. It was only because so many gentlemen who are in a position to know how the trade is worked were found to maintain that such things need form no part of a scheme of import duty that I ever agreed to the idea of imposing one. In subscribing to the unofficial members' recommendation to impose one I was actuated by the belief that such petty smuggling as might be improbably attempted from ocean steamers by European passengers need not seriously engage the attention of the Government, whose business of collecting the duty was to be conducted through the Harbour Office on broad and simple lines calculated to create the least possible amount of friction. Only on such lines did I advocate an import duty and only in so far as such lines are adhered to by the terms of the Bill does it command my support. I am opposed to the idea of granting immediately powers which provide for the institution of a Customs service—powers conferred by sections 30 to 35. The latter clause, providing for domiciliary visits in dwelling houses, is particularly repugnant to me. Your Excellency has just said that you will undertake that these powers will not be invoked vexatiously. I am sure that such will always be Your Excellency's desire. But, nevertheless, I deprecate putting such a power into the hands of subordinate officers until the absolute necessity for it has been proved to exist. I suggest that regulations conferring such powers might be made hereafter by resolutions of this Council, to be passed when, in the public interest, it is seen to be necessary. I suggest that the Government should so modify this Bill. I quite appreciate the necessity of enacting it quickly, if at all. (Applause)

The Bill was read a first time.

The Bill contains 44 sections, the main provisions of which we give below. The preamble reads:—

Whereas it is considered expedient that duties should be levied upon intoxicating liquors, and whereas it is advisable that, pending the revision and consolidation of the law relating to such liquors, steps should be taken to make provision for the immediate collection of such revenue:

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Section 1 is the short title.

Section 2 gives the interpretation of terms.

DUTY.

3.—(1) There shall be paid upon intoxicating liquors hereafter imported into distilled or prepared in the Colony the duties following, namely:—

On all spirituous liquors, ... \$3.00 per gallon.
On all sparkling wines, ... 2.00 per gallon.
On all still wines, ... 1.33 per gallon.
On all other intoxicating liquors, excepting native wines and spirits, ... 0.32 per gallon.
On all native wines and spirits, ... 0.15 per gallon.

It shall be lawful for the Legislative Council at any time by resolution to alter or amend all or any of the foregoing duties.

(1) The duty upon intoxicating liquors imported by sea in any ship other than a junk as defined by the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899 shall be payable:—

(a) If such liquors are not forthwith in accordance with the conditions of a permit issued under this Ordinance removed into a King's or licensed warehouse or into another ship.

before the removal of them from the ship in which they are imported;

(b) If such liquors are forthwith removed into a King's or licensed warehouse.

before the removal of them from such King's or licensed warehouse, unless such removal is for export or into another King's or licensed warehouse.

(3) The duty upon intoxicating liquors imported by junk or by land shall be payable at such time and place as may be prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance.

(4) The duty upon intoxicating liquors distilled made or prepared in the Colony shall be payable before the removal of such liquors from the factory or place in which they are distilled made or prepared.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

4.—(1) No person shall import or export dutiable liquors or denatured spirits except into or from such ports or places of the Colony as may be specified by the Governor and notified in the Gazette.

(2) No person shall import or export dutiable liquors or denatured spirits by land except under and in accordance with such regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be prescribed by rule under this Ordinance.

5.—(1) No person shall remove any dutiable liquors from any ship in which the same may have been imported without a permit in the Form No. 4 in the Schedule to this Ordinance in the case of liquors on which duty is to be paid before such removal, or in the Form No. 5 in the said Schedule in the case of liquors to be stored in a King's or licensed warehouse and

except in accordance with the conditions in such permit contained.

(2) In the case of liquors on which duty is to be paid before such removal the Superintendent shall upon receiving a requisition therefor in the Form No. 1 in the said Schedule issue a permit in the Form No. 4 in the said Schedule authorising the removal of such liquors on the conditions stated in such permit.

(3) In the case of liquors to be stored in a King's or licensed warehouse the Superintendent shall upon receiving a requisition therefor in the Form No. 2 in the said Schedule issue a permit in the Form No. 5 in the said Schedule authorising the removal of such liquors on the conditions stated in such permit.

(4) No person shall remove any denatured spirits from any ship which the same may have been imported without a permit in the Form No. 6 in the Schedule to this Ordinance and except in accordance with the conditions in such permit contained.

(2) Such permit shall be issued by the Superintendent on the conditions stated therein upon receiving a requisition therefor in the Form No. 3 in the said Schedule and upon payment of a fee of \$5 and shall not be granted except upon condition that such spirits shall be placed in a King's or licensed warehouse pending the production of proof by the master, or agent of the ship or the importer of such spirit to the satisfaction of the Government Analyst or of such person as the Governor may from time to time appoint in that behalf that such spirit are denatured spirits within the meaning of this Ordinance.

7. The Superintendent shall grant a receipt in the Form No. 7 in the Schedule to this Ordinance for any sum received by him in respect of any duty upon intoxicating liquors on which duty is payable.

8. (1) No person intending to export dutiable liquors shall remove the same for exportation from any King's or licensed warehouse where they may be stored without a permit in the Form No. 6 in the Schedule to this Ordinance and except in accordance with the conditions in such permit contained.

(2) Such permit shall be issued by the Superintendent upon receipt of a requisition in the Form No. 8 in the said Schedule and upon payment of a fee of \$2 and such permit shall be furnished in duplicate and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the keeper of such King's or licensed warehouse and the exporter shall on shipping such liquors procure a receipt for the same signed by the master or mate of the ship in which the liquors are to be exported to be endorsed on the duplicate copy of such permit, and shall forthwith deliver such duplicate copy and receipt to the Superintendent.

(3) The Superintendent may refuse to issue any permit to export dutiable liquors by any ship until 48 hours before such ship may be intending to leave the port.

(4) No dutiable liquor or denatured spirits shall be removed from any King's warehouse until the prescribed storage fees have been paid.

9. No dutiable liquors shall be removed for export from the King's or licensed warehouse in which they may be stored except in closed cases or vessels each containing not less than two gallons or the reputed equivalent of two gallons.

10. No dutiable liquors except such as are exported to one consignee in one consignment in quantities of not less than forty gallons if in cask or the reputed equivalent thereof if in bottles shall be removed from any King's or licensed warehouse for export unless the cases or vessels containing the same shall be clearly and permanently marked on at least three sides in letters not less than three inches long with the words "For Export."

11. The owner or agents of any ship by which dutiable liquors may be imported shall within four hours of the time of the arrival of such ship or as soon thereafter as the office of the Superintendent shall be open furnish to the Superintendent a true and correct statement of all dutiable liquors imported therein which may have been entered on the ship's manifest.

12. The owner or agents of any ship by which dutiable liquors may be exported shall within twenty-four hours of the time of the departure of such ship furnish to the Superintendent a true and correct statement of all dutiable liquors exported therein which may have been entered on the ship's manifest or for the receipt of which for export such owners or agents or any persons acting or their behalf may have issued a receipt to any person.

13. Any person who has obtained a permit to move any liquors from any ship or to remove any liquors for exportation and has not availed himself thereof on the day stated therein shall within twenty-four hours from such date or as soon thereafter as the Superintendent's Office may be open for business return such permit to such office.

14. No person shall reload or permit the reloading of any liquors shipped, under any permit or knowingly neglect or omit to cause such liquors to be exported in accordance with the terms of such permit.

STORAGE OF DUTIABLE LIQUORS.

15. The Governor-in-Council may from time to time approve and appoint warehouses or places of security to be King's warehouses for the warehousing of dutiable liquors and may from time to time revoke such approval and thereupon all dutiable liquors warehoused in a King's warehouse of which the approval has been revoked shall be removed as the Governor may direct.

16.—(1) The Superintendent may from time to time with the approval of the Governor grant licences for the warehousing of dutiable liquors in places to be specified in such licences and to be called licensed warehouses, and the Governor may at any time cancel any such licence and thereupon all dutiable liquors warehoused in a licensed warehouse the licence of which has been cancelled shall be removed as the Governor may direct.

(2) The fee for such licence shall be one thousand dollars per annum, or such other sum as the Legislative Council may by resolution from time to time direct.

(3) No such licence shall be transferable without the consent of the Governor.

17.—(1) The person in charge of any King's warehouse and the licensee of any licensed warehouse shall at all times during the usual business hours allow the Superintendent or any revenue officer to enter such warehouse and to inspect the stocks of liquors kept therein and to inspect and make copies of and extracts from any books of account kept in connection therewith.

(2) The person in charge of any King's warehouse and the licensee of any licensed warehouse shall at all times keep proper books in English showing such particulars of all dutiable liquors warehoused therein and of all liquor removed therefrom as shall be prescribed by rules from time to time to be made under this Ordinance by the Governor-in-Council.

(3) The persons in charge of a King's warehouse and the licensee of a licensed warehouse shall be liable to the Superintendent for the payment of any duties which may become payable in respect of the dutiable liquors warehoused in such King's or licensed warehouse and shall prevent the removal of dutiable liquors and denatured spirits from such King's or licensed warehouse except in accordance with the provisions of section 19.

18.—(1) No person shall store or have in his possession or control any dutiable liquors except in a King's or licensed warehouse.

(2) No person shall have in his possession or control in a King's or licensed warehouse any intoxicating liquors or denatured spirit imported contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance or which may be or have come into his possession or control contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.

(3) No person shall sell or offer for sale or no person shall buy any dutiable liquors stored elsewhere than in a King's or licensed warehouse.

19.—(1) No person shall remove any dutiable liquors or denatured spirits from any King's or licensed warehouse without a permit from the Superintendent in the Form No. 11 in the Schedule to this Ordinance and except in accordance with the conditions in such permit contained.

(2) Such permit shall be issued by the Superintendent upon receipt of a requisition in the Form No. 10 in said Schedule, provided always that the Superintendent shall refuse to issue a permit.

(a) for the removal of any such dutiable liquors except in closed cases or vessels each containing not less than two gallons, or the reputed equivalent of two gallons;

(b) if such liquors are to be removed for purposes other than export in any place other than a King's or licensed warehouse except upon payment to him of the duty thereon.

(3) No removal of any dutiable liquors or denatured spirits from a King's warehouse shall be authorized until the prescribed storage fees have been paid.

20. No person shall place or cause to be placed in any King's or licensed warehouse any dutiable liquors unless a permit authorising the storage of such liquors therein has been issued under this Ordinance.

21. If it shall appear at any time that there is a deficiency in any King's or licensed warehouse in the quantity of dutiable liquors which ought to be found stored therein according to the permits for storing and removing liquors issued under this Ordinance the person in charge of such King's warehouse and the licensee of such licensed warehouse shall be liable to pay to the Superintendent the duty leviable upon such deficiency and shall in the absence of proof to the contrary be presumed to have illegally removed such liquors: provided always that such person in charge or licensee shall not be held liable for any deficiency which he may prove to have been caused by leakage or breakage or other accident.

22. No person shall bottle any dutiable liquors imported otherwise than in bottles except in accordance with rules passed under this Ordinance.

Sections 23 to 25 inclusive relate to distillation, and manufacture and sale of medicated wines.

KEEPING OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY LICENSEES.

26.—Every person who holds a licence under the provisions of the Licences Ordinance, 1898-1908, shall

(1) on demand by the Superintendent render an account in writing of the quantity and description of the intoxicating liquors in his possession, custody or control;

(2) permit the Superintendent or any revenue officer to enter the premises in which such liquors are stored at any time between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening and inspect the same;

(3) exhibit his licence at all times in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises.

27. No person who holds a licence as above shall store or keep on his licensed premises any dutiable liquors and in the absence of proof to the contrary any dutiable liquors found on such premises shall be presumed to be stored or kept by such licensee.

REVENUE OFFICERS.

28.—(1) The Superintendent may grant to any person approved by him a warrant in the Form No. 12 in the Schedule to this Ordinance to act as a revenue officer under this Ordinance.

(2) Every such revenue officer shall be deemed to be a public officer.

(3) The Superintendent shall have power to withdraw at any time any warrant so granted by him.

(4) Every revenue officer shall be supplied with a suitable badge of office which shall be returned to the Superintendent when the warrant is withdrawn.

(5) Every revenue officer when acting against any person under this Ordinance shall on demand declare his office and produce his badge of office to the person against whom he is acting.

29.—(1) All police officers shall have the powers of a revenue officer under this Ordinance.

(2) Every police officer when acting against any person under this Ordinance shall if not in uniform on demand declare his office and produce to the person against whom he is acting such badge as the Captain Superintendent of Police may direct to be carried by police officers when employed on secret or special service.

30. It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to appoint examination stations for the examination of any goods or baggage which may be brought into the Colony by any person entering the Colony by sea or land.

31.—(1) Every person landing from any ship or entering the Colony by land shall—

(a) On demand by any revenue or police officer either permit his goods and baggage to be searched by such officer or together with such goods and baggage accompany such officer to a police station or examination station and there permit his goods and baggage to be searched by any revenue or police officer in the presence and under the supervision of an European police officer or other police officer, not below the rank of sergeant.

(b) On demand by any European police officer or other police officer not below the rank of sergeant permit his goods and baggage to be searched by such police officer or by any revenue officer in the presence and under the supervision of such police officer provided always that the goods and baggage of any person who may claim to be present when they are searched shall not be searched except in his presence.

(3) Any person who may refuse to comply with any lawful demand under this section may be arrested by the officer making the demand without warrant.

32. Any box, chest, package or other article which is being landed or has been recently landed from any ship or which is in or upon any ship (not having the status of a ship of war) islet, landing place, wharf, warehouse or place adjoining any wharf and used in connection therewith or which is being removed from any such ship, islet or place or which is being brought into or has recently been brought into the Colony by land—

(a) may be examined and searched by any revenue officer and may be detained until any person in charge thereof shall have opened the same to admit of such examination and search and in default of such opening may be removed by such officer to a police station or to an examination station;

(b) may be broken open by the orders of any European police officer or other police officer not below the rank of sergeant to facilitate such examination and search provided that any person in charge or possession of such box, chest, package or other article shall be afforded every reasonable facility for being present at such breaking open, examination and search.

33. Any revenue officer may board any ship not being or having the status of a ship of war and remain on board as long as such ship remains in the waters of the Colony.

34.—(1) Any revenue officer may arrest without warrant—

(a) Any person found committing or attempting to commit an offence or employing, aiding or assisting any person to commit an offence against this Ordinance or the rules made thereunder.

(b) Any person whom he may reasonably suspect to have in his possession any intoxicating liquors, denatured spirits or other articles subject to forfeiture under this Ordinance or the rules made thereunder.

(2) Every person so arrested shall together with any article as to which an offence may have been committed or attempted to have been committed be taken to a police station.

35.—(1) Whenever it appears to any Justice of the Peace upon the oath affirmation or declaration of any person that there is probably cause to believe that in any dwelling house, shop or other building or place or on board any ship not being or having the status of a ship of war within the waters of the Colony there are concealed or deposited any intoxicating liquors, denatured spirits or other articles subject to forfeiture under this Ordinance or under the rules made thereunder or as to which an offence has been committed or is about to be committed against any of the provisions of this Ordinance or the rules made thereunder such Justice may by his warrant directed to any European police officer or any other police officer not below the rank of sergeant or any European revenue officer empower such officer by day or by night—

(a) to enter such dwelling house, shop or other building or place to go on board such ship and there to search for and take possession of any such intoxicating liquors, denatured spirits or other articles in such place or ship and

(b) to arrest any person or persons being in such dwelling house, shop or other building or place or ship in whose possession such intoxicating liquors, denatured spirits or other articles may be found or whom such officer may reasonably suspect to have concealed or deposited such intoxicating liquors, denatured spirits or other articles.

(2) Such officer may if it is necessary to do so—

(a) break open any outer or inner door of such dwelling house, shop or other building or place and enter therein;

(b) forcibly enter such place and every part thereof;

(c) remove by force any obstruction to such entry, search, seizure and removal as he is empowered to effect;

(d) detain every person found in such place or on board such ship until such place or ship has been searched.

36. If any search made without warrant under this Ordinance be unsuccessful and there be no reason to suppose that any intoxicating

liquors, denatured spirits or other articles liable to forfeiture under this Ordinance have been thrown away or otherwise disposed of in order to avoid detection the Superintendent shall re-pack or cause to be re-packed any goods unpacked during such search and shall make good any damage caused thereby. In the event of any dispute as to the amount of damage to be made good by the Superintendent not being settled within twenty-four hours from the time of such dispute arising such amount shall be ascertained by a Magistrate and the Superintendent shall pay such amount so ascertained immediately upon production by the aggrieved person of a certificate thereof under the hand of the Magistrate.

Sections 37 to 44 inclusive make provisions as to trials and proceedings.

OFFENCES.

45. Every person who shall import or aid, abet, procure or be interested or concerned in or knowingly derive any profit from the importation of any intoxicating liquors or denatured spirits contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

46. Every person who shall contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance receive into or have in his possession, custody or control any intoxicating liquors on which the duty leviable by law shall not be proved to have been paid or which have been illegally imported, made or prepared shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance. Provided that no person shall be convicted under this section who proves to the satisfaction of the Court before which he is tried that he had good and sufficient reason to believe that such duty had been paid or that such intoxicating liquors had been legally imported or legally manufactured.

47. Every person who shall under the provisions of this Ordinance deliver any requisition or supply any particulars, returns or account or other written statement required by this Ordinance or by any rule made thereunder shall if such requisition, particulars, return, account, or written statement be false or incorrect either in whole or in part to the knowledge of the person so making, delivering or supplying the same whether the same be signed by him or not be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES.

48. Every person who assaults, resists or wilfully obstructs any revenue officer in the execution of his duty shall be liable in the discretion of the Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for one year.

49. Any revenue officer who refuses or neglects to return his badge to the Superintendent in contravention of section 28 (1) of this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

50. Every omission or neglect to comply with and every act done or attempted to be done contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance or of any rule made thereunder or permit granted or Order-in-Council issued thereunder shall be deemed to be an offence against this Ordinance and for every such offence not otherwise specially provided for the offender shall in addition to any forfeiture of the article seized as hereinafter provided be liable to the following penalties—

(a) for every first offence a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months;

(b) for every second offence a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding twelve months;

(c) for every subsequent offence a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding twelve months or to both fine and imprisonment.

51. All intoxicating liquors and denatured spirits in respect of which any offence may have been committed against this Ordinance or against any rule made or permit granted thereunder or any breach of the restrictions and conditions subject to or upon which any licence has been granted together with any still, utensil or apparatus or any vessel, package, cart, carriage or conveyance in which the same may be found or which may have been used in connection with such offence may be seized by any police or revenue officer and all such intoxicating liquors, denatured spirits stills utensils apparatus vessels packages carts carriages or conveyances and all such liquors and other articles which may be found without any apparent owner and for which no owner may appear after such notice given as to a Magistrate may seem fit shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Sections 52, 53 and 54 relate to the acts of agents and servants, requisitions required by the Ordinance, and power for the Governor-in-Council to make rules.

H. H. WU SEUNG LUM'S RESIGNATION.

APPRECIATION OF NEW VICEROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th September.

H. H. Wu Seung Lum, the ex-acting Viceroy in Canton, is considered an able and energetic official. During his administration of the Kwangtung Provincial Treasury, he considerably reduced the expenditure of the Department and was able to place to the reserve a sum of five million dollars. The new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun, had no knowledge of H. H. Wu's ability until he arrived here. H. H. Wu is assisting him in the administration of the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty, but in this he has failed as H. H. Wu had already memorialized the Imperial Government for permission to resign from office before H. H. Wu's resignation was made known to the Government. H. H. Wu's resignation is much regretted by the general public in this city.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon—

Business continues on a small scale and few changes in stocks have taken place during the week under review.

The Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 35 cents per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1909, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 25th inst.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 25th inst., at noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst.

The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., will be held on Saturday, the 25th inst., at noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 25th inst.

The ordinary half yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., will take place to-morrow.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been an easier market, business having been done at \$995 closing with probable sellers at \$1,000. The London price is \$93. National's continue firm and in demand at \$85.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons continue on offer at \$185. A fair business in Unions has been put through at \$840, closing steady at the rate. In the North, Yangtze are quoted at \$235, and North China at \$118.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have been dealt in at \$114, and at the close are offering at \$115. Hongkong Fires are in demand at \$350 without including sellers.

Shipping.—China and Manila and Douglas are quiet at quotations. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are unchanged, and obtainable at \$312. Indo-China are neglected at \$65. In Shanghai, there are sellers at \$15. 45. Shell Transports are firm and wanted at 7 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been a strong market and, after sales at \$147, rule steady. Luzons have weakened to \$15 at which rate business has been done. Perak Sugars are slightly firmer and have inquiries at \$15.25.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are offering at \$15.80. Raibs have slightly hardened and sales have been effected at \$8. It is rumoured that this Company has made a profit of \$4,000, and that it is expected that they will pay a dividend of 15.25 per share.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Sales have been effected of Kowloon Wharfs at \$60 and \$61, closing steady at the latter rate. Whampoa Docks have found buyers at \$51 1/2 and more can probably be placed at the price. Shanghai Docks have weakened to \$15.75 at which rate there are sellers. Hongkong Wharfs have been sold at \$15.14 1/2.

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$75 for the old and \$25 for the new shares. In their report for the half year ending 30th June, 1909, the Directors of this Company state that the Profit and Loss account, including the sum of \$295.40 brought forward from the 31st December 1908, shows a credit balance of \$70,231.29 which it is recommended should be apportioned as follows:—To pay a dividend of \$2.40 per share on 12,000 old shares, and 40 cents per share or 7,997 new shares, absorbing in all \$51,958.80; to transfer to Repairs and Renewals account, \$10,000; to write off furniture and fixtures \$5,000; to write off Electric Plant \$4,000 and to carry forward to new account the balance of \$19,272.49. Hongkong Lands are on offer at \$105. Humphreys Estates are weak and neglected at \$92.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have declined to \$7 at which rate they are on offer. Ewos have further improved to \$15.13 1/2, but there are sellers at the rate. In other Northern Mills, we take the following changes from latest mail advices to hand from the North:—International, \$15.91. Lau Kung Mows \$15.12 1/2 sellers. Soy Chees \$15.45 sales.

Miscellaneous.—China Light and Powers have weakened to \$6 1/2 after sales, and at the close further sellers prevail at the rate. Dairy Farms have strengthened to \$17 1/2 at which rate they rule firm but none are obtainable under \$18. William Powells are procurable at \$4. The report of the directors of this company for the year ending 30th June, 1909, has just been submitted to shareholders. The Profit for the year, including the sum of \$35 brought forward from last account, and after allowing for bad and doubtful debts amount to \$6,372.89 and it is recommended that this amount should be absorbed by writing off fixtures and fittings \$5,590.86 and carrying forward the balance of \$782.03. Langkats declined to \$15.1025 during the early part of the week, but at the close are on offer at \$15.1030. Sumatras have suffered a severe decline but at the close there are buyers at \$15.1331.

Rubbers.—A fair business has been put through in Rubber stocks during the week and the market closes steady. Anglo-Malays are on offer at \$7.15. Balgownies are firmer and wanted at \$24. Castles are quoted \$2.10 by mail from Singapore and Highlands and Lowlands at \$3.65. Linggis have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$1.35, and at the close more can be placed. We are in receipt of telegraphic information to the effect that an interim dividend of 40 per cent. has been declared.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/8 1/2 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74 1/2.

Dividends Payable.—Langkats: Third quarterly dividend of \$15.12 for account 1909. Payable in Shanghai on the 15th inst. Hongkong Hotels: Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909 payable to-morrow. Green Island Cement: Interim of 35 cent per share for account 1909. Payable on the 25th inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements—

September Settlement 29th September.

October Settlement 29th October.

November Settlement 29th November.

December Settlement 29th December.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON WEDNESDAY,

the 15th September, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, HIGH CLASS GOODS,

Comprising—HUCKABACK TOWELS, TURKISH TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, GLASS, KITCHEN and PANTRY CLOTHS, HAND-EMERGED BEDSPREADS, TOP SHEETS, FLOW CASES, IRISH LINEN, DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS with SERVIETTES, HEMSTITCHED SHEETS, WHITE and CREAM LACE CURTAINS 3 yds., 3 1/2 yds. and 4 yds. long, MARCELLA TOILET QUILTS, CARPETS and AXMINSTER RUGS, WHITE LAWN UNDER-SKIRTS, SKIRTS, DRESS LENGTHS, FLANNELS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND

An assortment of WITNEY BLANKETS and GENT'S SUIT LENGTHS. (The above are all New Goods). Catalogue will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

—HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1909. [649]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florida and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEONORNI and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN, GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI," Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CHARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1909. [16]

BUFFS AQUATIC SPORTS.

Yesterday afternoon the "Buffs" swam off the following events in heats, 3 Lengths, 2 Lengths and the 3 Lengths for V. R. C. members. "Some good swimming" was witnessed in the "Buffs" events and the V. R. C. contest. In the second heat of the latter event Claxton beat Barros by about a yard only.

The results were as follows:—

1.—3 LENGTHS (Buffs).

First Heat.

1. Lcc. Cpl. Field.

2. Private Stroud.

Time 8 1/2 seconds.

Second Heat.

1. Cpl. Burke.

2. Private Smith.

Time 9 1/2 seconds.

Third Heat.

1. Lcc. Cpl. Davis.

2. Lcc. Cpl. Branger.

Time 8 1/2 seconds.

Fourth Heat.

1. Private Gibbons.

2. Private Westcott.

Time 9 1/2 seconds.

2.—TWO LENGTHS: for learners of this Season only.

First Heat.

1. Private Sear.

2. Drummer Boucher.

Time 6 1/2 seconds.

Second Heat.

1. Private Lamkin.

2. Private Manning.

Time 6 1/2 seconds.

3.—THREE LENGTHS (Handicap) For V.R.C. members only.

First Heat.

1. A. H. Carroll (owes 6 secs.)

2. J. M. C. Lopes (owes 2 secs.)

Time 8 1/2 seconds.

Second Heat.

1. A. A. Claxton (owes 12 secs.)

2. A. V. Barros (owes 8 secs.)

Time 8 1/2 seconds.

Third Heat.

1. P. M. Remedios (owes 12 secs.)

2. A. E. S. Alves (owes 10 secs.)

Time 8 1/2 seconds.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., LIMITED. BUTTER.

WE regret that, owing to a sharp rise in the price of butter in Australia and to the low rate of exchange ruling here, we are compelled to raise the selling price of our "Daisy" brand butter to 80 cents per lb. from 1st September next, when the following prices will rule:—

"Honeysuckle" brand	\$1.00
"Daisy"	80
"Dairymaid"	75
"Buttercup"	65
Hongkong, 25th August, 1909.	1380

PILSENER

"ASAHI" AND "SAPPORO" BEER.

LIGHT AND REFRESHING SUMMER BEVERAGE.

OBTAINABLE AT—

Messrs. CALDBECK MCGREGOR & CO.

" H. PRICE & Co.

" A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

" VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

" WATKINS, Ltd.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From Quebec.
"MONTEAGLE" SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, OCT. 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 25TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, NOV. 12TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 3RD.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, NOV. 6TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. "Monteagle" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World. HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 45.

For further information; Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

J. W. GRADDICK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	SATURDAY, 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	"CHOYSANG"	SUNDAY, 12th Sept., Daylight.
SPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"YUENSANG"	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"NAMSANG"	THURSDAY, 16th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TINSANG"	FRIDAY, 17th Sept., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAIWEI & C'FOO	"CHOYSANG"	FRIDAY, 17th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	SUNDAY, 19th Sept., 4 P.M.
SPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"YUENSANG"	SUNDAY, 19th Sept., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	SUNDAY, 19th Sept., Daylight.
SPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"WINGSANG"	THURSDAY, 23rd Sept., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Kaitang", "Namsang" and "Fookwang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantai, Lahad, Datu, Singapore, Java, Sumatra, Java and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 10th September, 1909.

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Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 "	" 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	" 5th Feb., 1910, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager,

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	SATURDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.
Do.	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson	4,416	SATURDAY, 23rd Oct., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Heat adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMUI & SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 11th Sept., at 10 A.M.
ANPING Via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. Sugi	WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept., at 10 A.M.

A special reduction of 20% on 1st and 2nd Class Fare to Foochow will be made during the months of August and September.

First speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOJUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

General Managers.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	INABA MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Mathieson, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept., at Daylight.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawa, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 8300	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 4 P.M.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6500	FRIDAY, 1st Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 29th Sept., at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	WEDNESDAY, 19th Sept., at Noon.
	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 9000	FRIDAY, 24th Sept., 5 P.M.
	IYO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 5500	FRIDAY, 17th Sept., at 5 P.M.
	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Prye, Tons 6200	SATURDAY, 18th September, A.M.
	YEBOSHI MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 4500	THURSDAY, 16th September.

† Cargo only.

† Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days; to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

General Managers.

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Shipping—Steamers.

CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL DUPERRÉ," expected to arrive on or about September. For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong. Hongkong, 27th July, 1909.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Sept., at Noon.

(*) Flagship of Rear-Admiral Richard Foy.
Commanding the naval defense of Indo-China.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT MARKET LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$2,000,284	{ Interim of £4 for account 1909 @ ex 1/91 = \$1.72	4 %	{ \$1,000 sellers London £93
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$30,000 }	\$30,558	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$125,757 \$125,757 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$185 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 105,747 Tls. 118,277 }	Tls. 160,518	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 118
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,464,971	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$840
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$707,617	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$235
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$375,341	\$5 and bonus \$1 for 1907	7 %	\$115 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$168,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$355 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$7,000 }	\$1,021	\$1 for 1906	...	\$81 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	Nil	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$110,000 \$110,000 }	\$21,770	Interim of \$1 1/4 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$31 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 154	...	\$50
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£13,755	{ Final of 2/- for 1908 and Interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	...	7 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£61,819	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4. 1909	4 %	\$26
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,121	{ \$0.50 for year ending 10.4. 1909	3 1/2 %	\$15 1/2
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$147 1/2 sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$155,809	\$3 for 1897	...	\$25 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,171	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 295 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £175,000 }	£11,551	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 18.20 s.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £175,000 }	£11,551	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$81 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$45,000 \$45,000 }	Dr. \$7,481	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$10,101	None	...	\$61 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$145,162	Interim of \$1 1/4 for account 1909	12 1/2 %	\$61 1/2
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 6,16	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 79 1/2 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,357 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 121,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 148 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 }	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 20.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,128	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 }	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$20	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	...	\$75 ex n.v.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$26,475	Interim of 3/4 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$105 sellers
Humphreys, Bisset & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$278	\$1 1/4 for 1908	5 %	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,521,045 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$1,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$44
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10. 1908	3 1/2 %	Tls. 138 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$7 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8 1/2 %)	...	Tls. 91
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 122 1/2 sellers
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 1,172 Tls. 1,172 }	Tls. 15,011	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 445 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Western Agency, Limited	8,604	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$15,000 }	£648	1/10th per share for 1908	...	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	Nil	\$1.20 for 1908	9 %	\$13 1/2 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$61,238	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$68 sellers
Do. do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9.60 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$17 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$5	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$170	Final of 30 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	\$8.70 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,751	20 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$170	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$20 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$15,195	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 %	\$188 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$7,616	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$24 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$8,790	Interim of 1/4 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,030 s.
Matchless for Mijis, Branch on Landbouwer- plantain in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 147,500 Tls. 62,974 }	Tls. 116,082	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 }	\$2,204	40 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 }	\$18,640	Nil	3 %	\$9 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 133 1/2 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 5,250	None	...	\$23 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$5 1/2	\$5 1/2	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 }	Dr. \$56,602	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 %	\$10 1/2 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$5,000 \$5,000 }	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	\$10
United Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$8 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$4 sellers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3.95	{ Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$7.13 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$7,000 \$7,000 }	none	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908	...	\$2.15
RUBBERS.								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,100	£1	£1	{ \$7,400 \$7,400 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	\$5 1/2 buyers
Do. do. (partly paid)	103,800	£1	£1	{ \$7,400 \$7,400 }	none	None	...	\$2.10
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.76
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,300	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.46
Do. do. (contributory)	24,328	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.15
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co., (fully paid)	18,454	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.15
Do. do. (contributory)	18,546	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.15
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co. Limited	18,546	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.15
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	92,000	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.15
Do. do. (7% pref.)	10,100	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.15
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.15
Do. do. (8% pref.)	2,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.15
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	62,000	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.15
Do. do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 }	none	None	...	\$2.15

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
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DE FILIPINAS.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to temper the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening discharges, invigorates the lower, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, acrochord, and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhoea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, galls, or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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